mented call for service data in geographical and temporal coverage. At **1230**, a selection is received for one or more types of crime represented in at least one of the one or more supplemental classifiers and the crime incident data. At **1240**, a selection is received of one or more particular locations where crimes might have occurred and/or may occur. At **1250**, a selection is received at of one or more times of interest or ranges of time of interest. Accordingly, reports may be generated for selected crimes or types of crimes that may have been reported (or identified from assigned supplemental classifiers in call-for-service data) in selected locations and at selected times or in selected time ranges.

At **1260**, one or more averages are generated for the one or more types of crime incidents represented in the at least one of the one or more supplemental classifiers and the crime incident data for the particular locations and the times of interest or ranges of time of interest. Thus, a computing system may tabulate totals of the numbers of crimes of the specified types and at the specified locations and times. Then, the totals may be averaged to determine a past rate of occurrence of crimes meeting the specified criteria. As described with reference to FIGS. **9**A and **9**B, the historical data to be averaged may be call-for-service data associated with a particular supplemental classifier or crime incident data classified as a particular type of criminal incident. That data may be averaged for selected geographical ranges, such as the segments **910** and **930** of FIGS. **9**A through **9**B, respectively, where the geographical ranges, for example, may span two through four city blocks. The data selected and averaged also may be for particular times of the day, of the week, or of the month, in recognition of how certain calls-for-service tend to be made at night, on weekends, etc. At **1270**, a predictive model may be generated based on the one or more averages, where the model is configured to be predictive of future crime incidents of the specified types and at the specified locations and times. Thus, as shown in FIG. **9**C, a map or other output may be generated that depicts locations where future crimes of particular types may be anticipated to occur at particular locations and in particular ranges of time. Such maps may be used in the allocation of patrol resources to potentially deter or prevent the commission of crimes, or to be able to quickly respond to the potential occurrence of such crimes.

While embodiments have been has been described herein in reference to specific aspects, features and illustrative embodiments of the disclosure, it will be appreciated that the utility of the embodiments is not thus limited, but rather extends to and encompasses numerous other variations, modifications and alternative embodiments, as will suggest themselves to those of ordinary skill in the field, based on the disclosure herein. Correspondingly, the embodiments as hereinafter claimed are intended to be broadly construed and interpreted, as including all such variations, modifications and alternative embodiments, within their spirit and scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented method performable by a computer system comprising:

receiving, at a computer system, data for a plurality of emergency calls-for-service from an emergency response facility, wherein individual data for an individual call-for-service of the plurality of calls-for-service includes one or more fields storing information relating to the call-for-service, wherein the individual call-for-service data includes non-structured data input by an operator at the emergency response facility in response to receiving an emergency call-for-service, wherein the individual data for an individual call-for-service also includes structured data input by the operator;

based on the information stored within the one or more fields of the individual data for the individual call-for-service, automatically identifying one or more supplemental classifiers by using natural language processing of the individual call-for-service data; and

associating the one or more supplemental classifiers with the individual data for the individual call-for-service when the one or more supplemental classifiers match one or more specified criteria,

wherein the one or more supplemental classifiers further classify one of the structured data input by the operator,

wherein the one or more supplemental classifiers are associated with the individual call-for-service data in supplemented call-for-service data, and the supplemented call-for-service data is stored in one of a relational database or at the computer system receiving the data for the plurality of calls-for-service.

2. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the plurality of calls-for-service further include a plurality of non-emergency calls for service.

3. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the information relating to the individual call-for-service is presented by a caller making the individual call-for-service.

4. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the information relating to the individual call-for-service is stored in the one or more fields contemporaneously with receiving of the individual call-for-service.

5. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the one or more fields include one or more structured fields configured to receive a specified form of information and one or more unstructured fields configured to store narrative information.

6. The computer-implemented method of claim **5**, wherein one or more of the structured fields in the individual data for the call-for-service includes at least one classifier assigned by a call-for-service operator receiving the individual call-for-service to describe a nature of the incident that is subject of the individual call-for-service.

7. The computer-implemented method of claim **5**, wherein one or more of the structured fields in the individual data for the call-for-service further includes one or more of:

a location of the incident;

a time of the incident; and

a type of the incident.

8. The computer-implemented method of claim **5**, wherein the narrative information stored in the one or more unstructured fields are configured to receive information that the one or more structured fields are not configured to accommodate.

9. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein at least one field of the one or more fields includes a string variable and at least one supplemental classifier represents the string variable with a structured variable, wherein the structured variable facilitates a query on one of a specified value and a specified range of the structured variable.

10. The computer-implemented method of claim **9**, wherein the string variable includes one of:

a time and the structured variable includes a time variable, wherein the time variable facilitates responding to a query for calls-for-service received one of at a specified time and in a specified range of times;